

# DAILY VEDETTE.

VOL. 1.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1864.

INO 4.

## The Daily Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, AT

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,  
By Officers and Enlisted Men

Of the California and Nevada Territory Volunteers.

### Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, - - - - \$1 00  
One copy three months, - - - - 2 75  
One copy six months, - - - - 5 00

### Rates of Advertising:

Ten lines or less, one insertion, - - - - \$ 1 50  
Ten lines or less, each subsequent insertion, - - - - 1 00  
One-fourth column, one month, - - - - 15 00  
One-half column, one month, - - - - 25 00  
One column, one month, - - - - 45 00  
Business cards, per month, - - - - 5 00

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SUCH AS

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All communications must be addressed to the Editor of Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, U. T." Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

### The Rebel Version of the Battle of Chattanooga.

Not the least noteworthy feature of the recent great success of the National arms in front of Chattanooga, has been the extraordinary delay in the reception of the rebel versions of the affair at the North. Heretofore whenever an important collision took place at any point of the theater of war, the accounts of both sides reached the Northern prints simultaneously, or followed each other in quick succession. Of rebel triumphs, the Southern authorities, of course, always made particular efforts to inform the loyal public at the earliest possible moment. And even events of doubtful issue, and outright reverses to their cause, we must do our adversaries the justice to say, they hardly ever attempted to conceal. A full week has, however, now elapsed since the grand coup of our army at Chattanooga, but the rebel story of it is still tame and meager. This remarkable silence admits of but one explanation: the disaster of Bragg's army fell with such appalling suddenness and crushing weight upon the Southern public, and created such universal consternation and despondency, that the rulers of the Confederacy determined to close all channels of communication with the North, until their subjects had recovered from the first effect of the fatal intelligence from Northern Georgia, and would not present to the outside world the spectacle of a people wrapt in gloom and woe. That there has been a great collapse of the high expectations of the final triumph of the rebellion entertained in the Confederacy, and especially in Richmond, since the battles of the Chicamauga, is evidenced by the first whisper of the state of public feeling in the rebel Capital, produced by Bragg's rout, wafted northward. The rebel interpretation of Gen. Grant's victory, as given by our correspondent, is a crafty, ingenious concoction of fiction and mendacity, which we expected the rebel leaders to use as an anodyne to allay the general apprehensions in regard to the stability of the Confederacy Bragg's discomfiture must naturally excite not

only throughout the rebel States, but also among their sympathizers in the North and abroad. "Bragg's army already on the retreat when Gen. Grant struck his first blow"—"only three regiments surprised, and but 2,000 rebels killed, wounded and captured, and fifteen pieces of artillery lost." A striking contrast, there is, indeed, between these facts and figures of the rebel story, and the official returns of the fruits of our offensive operations in the form of 6,000 prisoners, 7,000 small arms, and 48 pieces of artillery. But then, we presume, the former will answer for consumption by Southern and Northern rebels and their foreign well-wishers. —N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 2d.

The following beautiful lines were written by the author, who was inspired by the narrative of the march of the rebel army into Frederick, Maryland. Would that all the gentle sex were as loyal as dame Barbara:

### Barbara Frietchie.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,  
Clear in the cool September morn,  
The clustered spires of Frederick stand  
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.  
Round about them orchards sweep,  
Apple and peach-tree fruited deep,  
Fair as a garden of the Lord  
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde,  
On that pleasant morn of the early fall  
When Lee marched over the mountain wall—  
Over the mountains winding down,  
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.  
Forty flags with their silver stars,  
Forty flags with their crimson bars,  
Flapped in the morning wind: the sun  
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.  
Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,  
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;  
Bravest of all in Frederick town,  
She took up the flag the men hauled down;  
In her attic-window the staff she set,  
To show that one heart was loyal yet.  
Up the street came the rebel tread,  
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.  
Under his slouched hat left and right  
He glanced; the old flag met his sight,  
"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast;  
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.  
It shivered the window, pane and sash;  
It rent the banner with seam and gash.  
Quick, as it fell from the broken staff,  
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;  
She leaned far out on the window-sill,  
And shook it forth with a loyal will.  
"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,  
But spare your country's flag," she said.  
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,  
Over the face of the leader came;  
The nobler nature within him stirred  
To life at that woman's deed and word;  
"Who touches a hair of yon gray head  
Dies like a dog!" March on!" he said.  
All day long through Frederick street  
Sounded the tread of marching feet;  
All day long that free flag tossed  
Over the heads of the rebel host.  
Ever its torn folds rose and fell  
On the loyal winds that loved it well;  
And through the hill-gaps sunset light  
Shone over it with a warm good-night.  
Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,  
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.  
Honor to her! and let a tear  
Fall for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.  
Over Barbara Frietchie's grave  
Flag of Freedom and Union wave!  
Peace and order and beauty draw  
Round thy symbol of light and law;  
And ever the stars above look down  
On thy stars below at Frederick town!

[Atlantic Monthly of October.

### The last Sensation Novel.

As we have't space for all the nonsense and highly colored chaff which forms the substance of our modern literature, we present below an epitome of Maude. If it will save our readers from wading through 200 or 300 pages of startling romance, they will have more time to read their Bibles and study Nature's God:

**Twice Lost—A NOVEL (IN BRIEF).**—At the opening of this story we are introduced to a family conference in the form of an advertisement for a situation as "companion or governess," which the eldest sister, Jane Derwent, is desirous of obtaining. Some great loss suffered by the Derwent family necessitates the taking of this step. The advertisement having been duly inserted, answers are received, and the debates upon them are interminable. At last, however, Miss Derwent is fairly embarked in a correspondence which seems likely to terminate in an engagement. Miss Derwent's "charge" is to be "one young lady, aged seventeen, of good abilities but imperfect education," and there are "some peculiar circumstances, which would be explained to the lady undertaking the charge, which rendered it necessary that she should be a person in whom entire confidence might be placed." Upon these peculiar circumstances most of the story turns. The interview between Miss Derwent and Mr. Langley, the father of the future "charge," takes place. This gentleman gives Miss Derwent to understand that there has been a lightness of behavior—forwardness in the conduct of his daughter Maude, and that Miss Derwent's duty will be to watch her:—"In short, Miss Derwent," with a melancholy smile which touched me deeply, "it's the position of a gaoler which we offer you; but a gaoler whose business it is to reform the prisoner and render her fit for liberty." Before accepting Mr. Langley's terms, Miss Derwent desires to see her future pupil, and of this young lady the following description is given:

### THE FIRST INTERVIEW.

"From the superb development of her figure, she might have been twenty rather than seventeen. Her attitude, as she lay back in a folding chair, with an open book on her knee, at which she never looked, and her profile steadily presented to the room, was a perfect study of listlessness and disquietude. The beauty of her face was astonishing, the expression the most repulsive that I ever saw; she looked an incarnation of sullenness, resentment, and defiance. Immense hazel eyes, staring straight forward at nothing; black eyebrows, and black eyelashes of unusual length, curled at the tips; masses of hair, several shades lighter than the eyebrows, heaped into a net and hanging upon the shoulder, so as to define with great precision the delicate contour of cheek and throat; a complexion of that peculiar ivory transparency in which the faintest bloom looks like a flush, and seems to fade away before your eyes; a straight nose with deeply-curved nostrils, and lips finely formed but a little too full, though this, perhaps, arose rather from the fixed pout upon them than from their natural proportion—these were the features of the picture. When her sister named me she did not turn in the slightest degree towards the room, but she raised just for one second the corner of her eyebrow and the

Concluded on Fourth Page.



# THE DAILY VEDETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

## THE WEEKLY VEDETTE.

From the non-receipt of our paper from California we are sorry to announce to our subscribers that we are obliged to suspend the *Weekly Vedette* which is due this morning. The stormy weather which has delayed the coaches is, of course, beyond our control. We used our best endeavors to get the paper through in time, but succeeded in getting only a sufficient amount to issue the *Daily*, which does not require so much, not having the large circulation that has the *Weekly*. We can assure our subscribers that the *Weekly* will appear next week, and we think that our arrangements are such now that we can issue hereafter regularly.

We have decided hereafter to issue the *Weekly* upon Thursday instead of Friday, hoping by this change that our mail subscribers will receive their papers with greater regularity than heretofore. We have received several letters of complaint in relation to this irregularity. Only upon one occasion has this been our fault. Upon this one, we could not procure wrapping paper and our mail was not made up until Saturday. We are also assured by the P. M. here that our paper leaves his office upon the day mailed, except when upon Saturday, when it must lay over until Monday. Hence our change of publication day to Thursday. If, after this change, our subscribers do not get their papers regularly, we hope they will at once notify us and we will do all in our power to find out "what's the matter."

We respectfully call the attention of the eating community to the advertisement of the Union House of J. R. Miller & Co., in to-day's paper, and can assure those who may patronize Miller & Co., that they will go away from their place satisfied, and when again hungry, will surely go back.

## UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of Wednesday, January 6th.

### COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the President. Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

The following was received from the House:

Gents.—The House of Representatives do not concur in your amendments to (H. F. No. 2) "A preamble and an act legalizing certain acts of the Auditor and Treasurer," and have appointed Messrs. Richards, Long and Stoker, a committee of conference, to meet with a like committee of the Council upon said amendments.

Very respectfully,

JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker.

Councilor Snow moved that a committee of conference be appointed to meet with the committee referred to.

The President appointed Councilors E. Snow, A. Carrington and L. E. Harrington, said committee.

Councilor Rich presented a petition of R. R. Hopkins and Wm. Sterril, praying for the right to establish a toll bridge on Bear River, on the road from Fort Bridger to Soda Springs; which was read, and on motion of Councilor Benson, was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, etc.

Councilor Hyde presented a petition of Wm. A. Hickman, for the charter of a toll road on the western desert in Tooele county; which was read, and on motion of Councilor Hyde, was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, etc.

Councilor Rich, to whom was referred (C. F. No. 3) "An Act to provide for the organization of Richland county, and to change the boundaries of Sanpete and Utah counties," reported the same back by substituting (C. F. No. 6) "An act to provide for the organization of Richland and Rio Virgin counties and to change the boundaries of Sanpete and Utah counties," which was read.

The following was received from the House:

Gents.—The enclosed bills (H. F. No. 5) "An Act authorizing the issuing of executions against judgment debtors non-residents of the county;" (H. F. No. 6) "An Act changing the time of holding the Supreme Court and District Court in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts;" (H. F. No. 19) "An Act to provide for the organization of telegraph companies;" have passed the House and are now sent to your Honorable body for concurrence.

Very Respectfully,  
JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker.

(H. F. No. 6) "An Act changing the time of holding the Supreme and District Courts in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts," was read, and on motion of Councilor Smith was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

(H. F. No. 5) "An Act authorizing the issuing of executions against judgment debtors non-residents of the county," was read, and on motion of Councilor Snow was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

(H. F. No. 19) "An Act to provide for the organization of telegraph companies," was read, and on motion of Councilor Smith was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Minutes being called for, were read, and accepted.

On motion of Councilor Benson, Council adjourned to Jan. 7th, one p. m.

Benediction by Chaplain.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the Speaker. Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Pitchforth presented a petition of C. H. Bryan and 133 others, for an appropriation for a county revenue; which was read and referred to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Cluff presented a petition of the County Court of Utah County, which was read and referred to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. Maughan presented a list of officers to be elected by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly; which was read, and the committee instructed to confer with the committee of the Council on the subject.

A bill entitled "An Act to establish a road between Great Salt Lake City and St. George via Deseret City," Mr. Wandell moved the bill lay on the table. Motion carried.

Mr. Callister presented a bill entitled "An Act for an estray pound," and reported the same back with amendments.

Mr. Richards moved fifty copies of this bill be printed. Motion carried.

Report of the Warden of the Penitentiary was read and ordered to be embodied in the minutes.

Mr. Lunt moved that the Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures, be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of an appropriation to aid in the completion of the artesian well now in course of construction at St. George, Washington county. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Wandell presented a bill entitled "An Act concerning mines and miners' claims," which was read, and on motion of Mr. Rockwood, referred to a Special Committee.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wandell, Pratt, Wooley and Rockwood said Committee.

A bill entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of telegraph companies," was taken up and passed its third reading. The title of said bill was read and approved.

(H. F. No. 5) "An Act authorizing the issuing of executions against judgment debtors non-residents of the county," was taken up. The title of said bill was read and approved.

Mr. Farr, to whom was referred (H. F. No. 6), referred the same back with a substitute for Sec. 4.

Said bill was read as amended. The title of said bill was read and so passed.

A bill entitled "An Act giving unto Joseph Young, sen., the right to establish and control ferries on Bear River, within the limits of Box Elder county; also a bridge on the Malad." On motion of Mr. Richards the bill was taken up by its title and so passed.

House adjourned to Jan. 7th, at one p. m.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

We publish below a bill presented by Mr. Wandell, in relation to mines and mining districts in this Territory:

AN ACT CONCERNING MINING AND MINING CLAIMS.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that any person or persons citizens of the United States and residents of this Territory, discovering a vein of iron, copper, zinc, coal, sulphur, or other base ore or mineral, and having an intention of

working the same, shall file a certificate to the effect in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the vein is situated, which certificate shall state the locality of the vein and clearly define the metes and bounds of the claim thereon. Said certificate so filed, shall be evidence of ownership and shall be so received in the courts; provided, that the claim does not infringe upon any ready existing rights.

Section 2d. If within — months after filing a certificate of claim as required by the preceding section, said claimant or claimants give no practical evidence of a bona fide intention of working said vein, the claim thereto shall become void of no effect.

Section 3d. Any six or more persons, citizens as aforesaid, discovering, locating, or working mines of the precious metal, may in order to preserve the peace and secure the rights of all, create and establish a mining district of convenient extent embracing the region of country containing said mines, and elect a recorder therefor.

Section 4th. The miners in said district may, at a public meeting called for that purpose, (due notice of which shall have been given,) adopt rules and regulations, or revise and amend the same as they may deem just and proper for the working of the mines in the district, having a regard for the rights of all concerned; provided that said rules and regulations do not contravene the Constitution and laws of the United States or the laws of this Territory. Said rules and regulations, also their revisions and amendments shall be recorded by the recorder of the district and by the recorder of the county in which the district is located, and a copy of the same shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and in actions respecting mining claims said rules and regulations shall be admitted as evidence and shall govern the decision of the action.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Adjutant's Office, Camp Douglas, U. T.

B	M
Barrow Jno N 2	Matthews C
Blanchard Fred A	Marble Lewis L
Brown Thos	Meagher William
Brundy Henry	McMahon P
Bunch or Breuch Wm C	Millet Edgar
Bunker Solomon	P
Copley George	Poulter William
Conner James	Phillips William 3
Carver C H	Quigley William
Daugherty W J 2	R
Eby Lewis G	Randall Willis 2
Ferris James	Ritchie William 2
Hunting C W	S
Johns John jr	Smith Samuel
Jones Wm	Smith Charles
Jones Ira C	Smith George
Kelly Henry	Scholes James
Keeler S J	Stoutenburgh Jos 2
Kuhn Franz	Suffran David
L	T
Linamore George 2	Taber George
Little William	Trull John G 2
Lee Capt	Trask C O
	Thompson Thos B
	Tenggrew John F
	W
	Wing John W
	Williamson Michael J

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say that they are advertised.

J. C. MORRILL,  
1st Lt., and Adj't 3d Inf'y C. V.,  
Post Adjutant.

**UNION HOUSE.**  
ON Main street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse. Meals all hours, and at reasonable rates.

**OYSTER SUPPERS**  
served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style. djan8-1f T. R. MILLER & CO.

## NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Jordan Silver Mining Company, held this evening, an assessment of twenty cents per foot was levied, payable to the Secretary on or before the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Trustees.  
G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.  
Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1864. jan7-d3-w1

## DENTISTRY.

THOS. B. PEARCE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is now prepared to attend to the wants of those who favor him with a call. Teeth cleaned, fitted and extracted, or put in from a full set, and satisfaction given. Patrons respectfully solicited. Office a little south of the Post Office, Main street, Great Salt Lake City.

N. B.—Mrs. L. Pearce, Plain and Fancy Seamstress, solicits the patronage of the public. She may be found in the above place. djan5f

Can be had, Nov. 30, 1863.

Our grati. **MINING DEEDS,**  
highly favor this office, and of Agent in Great City.

Give us a call, and see our prices.

SONOFF & BROS.



## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

**Important Military Changes—Letter from Charleston—Naval Operations in West Florida.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 5th.

*Tribune's* special says: Gen. Burnside, who is now here, has at the earnest solicitation of the President withdrawn his resignation. It is not improbable that he will be assigned to command the Department of the Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Stoneman is relieved from command of the cavalry bureau and is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry at the West, whither he proceeds at once.

Gen. Butler arrived in town to-day from Point Lookout. He had a long conference with the President upon matters pertaining to his department, and on the subject of exchanges, and pardoning those rebel prisoners at Point Lookout who have expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

The *Tribune* vouches for the genuineness of the following letter which intimates that the city of Charleston is mined with powder:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9th.

Dear Cousin:—Fred. has consented at last to let me come to Macon. You may expect me in a few days. The other day a Yankee shell exploded just around the corner from our house, tearing a building to pieces and setting two others on fire; nobody injured. I don't believe there are 200 ladies in town able to get away. Most families have gone to Dorchester, Summerville, Ambaloes, and even to Walterboro. Every house, at these places, is crowded. A majority of our people have left most of their furniture in their houses, expecting to return to them in a few weeks; but of course they know that if the Yankees take the city, their homes, furniture and all, will be destroyed. Gen. Beauregard caused information to reach all that if he finds it impossible to hold the city, he will leave it a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarians have sworn to destroy every vestige of this secession nest if they can take it. If they should ever enter the city, you'll hear of the greatest earthquake that was ever caused by human agency. 'Twill be a consolation to you to know that should the vandals ever get here, they'll never be able to reach Macon. Beauregard is confident that they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, and equally confident that they can never reach it. 'Tis mournful to go through the streets and see them entirely deserted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people or some squallid Irish woman.

The *Herald's* special says: A dispatch from a reliable source says that Gen. Early, with three brigades of Ewell's corps, perhaps 5,000 in all, besides the forces of Imboden, McNeill and Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry are in Shenandoah Valley and west of it towards Petersburg. Brig. Gen. Sullivan and Gen. Averill are in good force and wide awake. It is understood to be definitely arranged that Rosegrans is to take Schofield's place in the Department of Missouri.

The *Herald's* Key West correspondent states that Naval operations in West Florida are active and successful. The extensive salt works of the rebels were destroyed, in St. Andrew's Bay, and St. Andrew city leveled to the ground, by the crews of the steamers *Bloomer* and *Restless*. The salt works were valued at nearly \$3,000,000.

The freed men's celebration of the emancipation proclamation took place at the Cooper Institute last night. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Cheever and others, were delivered, and letters from Gov.

Andrew, Chas. Sumner and others were read. The principal portion of the audience was colored.

**Butler Has it all his Own Way.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 5th.

The *Times's* special says: Our government will not permit Butler to be outlawed by Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners, committed to him, will be left in his hands. Secretary Stanton has enlarged Butler's powers by putting all the rebel prisoners of the U. S. under his care. There will be 30,000 at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely insisted on that all exchanges shall take place through Butler, and none except through him. Jeff Davis was in favor of recognizing him as Ould had already done. Benjamin wrote a Proclamation outlawing Butler. Lincoln's last Proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond government, through this equality there is no doubt that exchanges will again be re-established.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5th.

The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday. Governor Tod's Message is very brief. Financial affairs of the State were never in a better condition. The public debt has been reduced six hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. The militia system adopted by the Legislature last winter has proved a success. He recommends that banking corporations now existing under the State authority be given all reasonable facilities for closing their business. He attributes the escape of John Morgan to negligence arising from a misunderstanding between Military and Civil officers at the Penitentiary, of their respective duties. He calls to attention the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field, and says, that although the wicked rebellion still continues we can justly claim for Ohio a full performance of duty in the effort to crush it. The number of troops raised since the beginning of the war, is 200,671.

The Headquarters Department of Ohio have been removed to Lexington, Ky.

From New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 5th.

The Legislature organized to-day. Republican officers were elected. The Governor's Message, referring to National affairs, says: But one course will save us from National ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by the government at the outset of the war. We must seek to restore the Union and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion to beat down the armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise Statesmanship to bring back the States who now reject Constitutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship. We have reached the point in the progress of the war for which all have struggled. We now stand before the world a great, successful military power. Wise Statesmanship can now bring the war to a close upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset. Good faith to public creditors, to all classes of citizens and to the world demands that this should be done. The triumphs won by our soldiers should be followed up, and the peace making policy of Statesmen of the Cabinet. In no other way can we save the Union.

**The Draft Postponed—Averill's Raid—Bounty.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th.

Orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of February.

An officer of Averill's command writes that \$5,000,000 will not cover the rebel loss of the late raid.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, restoring the bounty of \$400 and \$300 until the 15th of February, and a bounty not exceeding a \$100 to persons of African descent residing in States now in rebellion during such time as the President may determine.

## BODENBURG & KAHN. NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the

### EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

**AMERICAN & ENGLISH PRINTS,  
BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,  
DENIMS, SATINETTS, FLANNELS,  
JEANS, CHECKS,**

**Hickory Tweeds,**

And a full assortment of

**Dress Goods,**

Fall and Winter

**Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats,  
HARDWARE, CROCKERY**

And a large and general stock of

**Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars,  
Tobacco, etc.**

**CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STOCK,**

At the old stand of HOOPER, ELDREDGE & CO.,  
East Temple Street.

dec11tf BODENBURG & KAHN.

## CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair Cutting  
**SALOON.**

JOHN TAUFER, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all who will favor him with a call. dec18-3m\*

## RESTAURANT A NO. 1.

R. S. RILEY has fitted up neat and commodious apartments, north of the Sutler Store, where he will endeavor to accommodate all who wish  
**SINGLE MEALS OR BOARD BY THE WEEK.**  
No pains will be spared in making the Establishment what its name would indicate—"A NO. 1." djan5tf

## UNION RESTAURANT.

A. HIU SIMWERTH takes this method of announcing to the public that he has opened a Restaurant, near the Bake-house, at Camp Douglas, where he will furnish  
**MEALS WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH**  
to all who may favor him with a call, at all hours, from Reveille to Tattoo.  
**Meals, 50 cts.**  
Also has for sale PIES, DRESSED CHICKENS, EGGS, etc. dec25tf

## CLIVE & ERSKINE, MERCHANT TAILORS,

Main Street, Great Salt Lake City.

**CLOTHING** of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.  
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. jan7-dtf

## WALKER BROS.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Now offer to the Public a complete

## WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Of every description, and are constantly receiving

## NEW GOODS.

Three mule trains to arrive from California, with a fine and general assortment of

## MERCHANDISE

For early

## SPRING TRADE.

djan5-tf

## WANTED.

**HAY AND WOOD, AT CAMP DOUGLAS,  
BY WALKER BROS.**



signed him, but as the lad  
etful, so absorbed is he in  
that delicious voice, altho  
any times before, and he is  
ention by a quick glance  
ht eyes, raised for an ins  
le full of love answers that  
music are properly tur  
ge on.  
That voice can never be for  
the farm house of Squire C  
nd hills; in the fashionable  
y, or on the Western prairie  
re pale forehead, or those w  
mistaken though ten year  
at brow and mellowed the  
nce we first beheld them.  
The music is hushed; the p  
nger kisses the hand of the  
at pressed affectionately up  
bes up to an old white hair  
a great easy chair by the w  
et arms lovingly around his  
ce close to his bosom.  
"Ah! Emmy," murmurs the  
etting to be more and more  
at used to live down on the  
y pretty, darling little girl  
day long, for all the world  
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Continued from First Page.

curve of her shoulder, and then relapsed into her former gloomy quiescence. I did not feel encouraged at the prospect before me, yet, strange to say, I felt less inclined to abandon it than I had felt before I saw her. The younger sister was evidently embarrassed, and began feebly trying to make a little conversation. 'You have seen papa?' she said, enquiringly. 'Yes, and I am going to him again. I will not intrude upon you. I am so sorry that Miss Langley has a headache.' A momentary fire-flash from the huge dark eyes, but not the slightest movement or response. The other seemed afraid of the subject, and gave me quite an imploring look as she changed it. 'It is rather hot in this room. Was it warm as you came here?' There was something utterly hopeless in the attempt to make up a conversation out of such materials, and carry it on under such circumstances. The silent splendid gloom in the background was too much for me. Two or three questions were in my thoughts. Should I go without taking the slightest notice of Miss Langley? Should I say something to her sister, referring to her directly or indirectly, and showing that I felt her behaviour? Should I address her at once? What was the best mode of treatment? What would be the wisest beginning? A doubtful future was before me, and the first step was important. So anxiously did these ideas contend in my mind, that I felt I was giving scant attention to the poor little girl who was trying to be so civil to me. But I thought I should atone for this by the relief of my departure. 'Good-bye,' said I, taking the hand which she immediately stretched out to me. 'Thank you for meeting me so kindly. I hope I shall see you again.' 'Oh, I hope so,' answered she hurriedly and gently, and with an uneasy glance towards the window, as if she wondered whether now, at the last moment, any notice would be taken of my presence. Not a movement nor a sound. Not the slightest deepening of that faint scarlet on the cheek; not the least quiver of those fixed inexplicable eyes. I had reached the door, but I turned with a sudden resolution, and walked straight up to the mystery, as if it had been a ghost which one bold touch would dissolve into air. 'I mean to be your friend if I can,' said I, taking almost forcibly the passive hand which lay upon the book. And without waiting for a moment to see the effect of my sudden stroke, I dropped the hand which I had taken—it was burning hot—and walked out of the room. I saw the younger girl standing with clasped hands, and an expression of genuine terror, as I passed. Outside the door I stood still for a moment and collected myself, and considered the little scene which had just occurred, before I went back to Mr. Langley. How had Maude looked during that moment of time in which I startled her by my proffer of friendship? I could hardly tell. There had been a slight movement of the marble, certainly. But, so far as I could analyse the rapid impression produced upon me, it was rather anger than surprise. Certainly, there was no response to the pressure of my hand; I even thought that she had been in the act of snatching away her own when I dropped it. 'Well,' said I to myself, 'I must expect no better at first. My first business is to familiarize her with the idea that I mean to befriend her if she will let me. She rejects it now; gradually she will get accustomed to it; she will end by admitting it. Not till I am actually forced will I substitute mere constraint for influence; and, if I am forced, she shall be compelled to acknowledge that it is her own work. But what is there in that face? What does it tell me? Not a gleam of hopeless corruption, surely! There

must be—there is—capacity for improvement. The very vehemence of the wrong shows a power of being right if only I can call it into action.' I roused myself with an effort, and went back to the drawing-room. Mr. Langley was walking slowly up and down the room. He paused, and faced me as I entered. 'Well?' said he, anxiously, 'I have not been favorably received,' answered I, 'but I am come back determined to say yes. I am at least determined to make a fair attempt.'

Miss Derwent having come to an arrangement with Mr. Langley, proceeds with her charge to North Wales. Here, after some time, Miss Derwent gained the confidence of her refractory pupil, and discovered that Maude is not the daughter of Mr. Langley, that she has a large fortune on her mother's side, that Mr. Langley wishes her to marry his partner, while she is deeply in love with her cousin, Marco Rosetti. One day Maude disappears, and it is supposed by every body that Marco has carried her off. This, however, turns out not to be the case, and it appears afterwards that Mr. Langley has caused her to be taken away. Marco, after much difficulty, discovers her, and together they proceed to Ireland, where they are married. Marco is then called away to join Garibaldi. We quote the scene between Marco and Maude, (whose real name, by the bye, is Lucia) when he is about to go on the expedition:

#### THE LOVERS' DESPAIR.

"What was this? With a cry she fell at his feet and clung round his knees—'Oh! no, no, no, Marco! it is pretence—it is not truth—you are cheating me! but I don't believe it! I am not deceived for a moment! No, no, I know so well—so well that it is not true! You would never leave me—I know you would not—you could not! Ah, Marco! ah, my own, dear darling! don't try to make me believe that you could bear to leave me! It would kill me! think of that! I should not live a week. It would be so cruel, so wicked, so false! Oh, forgive me for saying a word about it, when I know it is impossible! Don't I belong to you—didn't you take me for yourself—is there any hope, or comfort, or life for me in the world except you? Take them back, take them back—the words that you never meant, that I did not believe when you said them! Say you are going to stay with me—always—with your poor, poor Lucia, whom you are a little fond of, are you not, darling? You don't want her to die—now—here—this minute! Ah, how could you—(trying to laugh)—how could you frighten me so?' He had lifted her up, and she was clinging to him still—'God help me!' said he, as the tears broke from his eyes. 'There you've given it up—it was just for a moment you thought of it. Oh! it was so cruel to think of it even for a moment. What? Why do you look at me so? Don't—don't—you'll take away my senses! Stay with me—don't desert me! Is there anything in the world that ought to come before your wife! Stay with me, Marco, take care of me, keep me—oh, it's only a little while! I know I shall die and not be a burden to you any longer. You have half killed me to-day! Ah, darling, darling! don't be angry with me, I didn't mean it, I never meant anything that could vex you for a moment! Only if you go away I shall die—or go mad—that's what I meant, and it's true, you know it is. Oh, give me your word—promise me—just say to me once that you won't go!' She was at his feet again—and he said it!—in a tumult of passion, pity and sorrow, hardly knowing what he said. Those arms about his knees—that wild, white, despairing face lifted to his, and loved by him better than anything else upon earth—that torrent of entreaty and reproach overpowered him—and he promised! She

made him say the blessed words again and again, she poured her caresses upon him, sobbing all the while till she was completely exhausted with agitation, and was obliged to yield to his entreaties that she would go to bed and try to sleep. During the night she started up several times, repeating her supplications that he would not leave her, and wringing her hands and weeping. He was always awake and ready to soothe her, and towards morning she slept more calmly. At breakfast, before he went out to his work, she tried to begin the subject to him again, forcing a smile, and making as if she wanted to talk it over quietly, as the dwellers in one house are apt to talk over matters near to their hearts, if they have full sympathy among them. But he stopped her at the first word, lifting his hand and speaking with a brevity and decision which she had never encountered from him before. 'Not a word!' said he 'The name of Italy must never be mentioned between us again.'

Marco, however, departs for Italy. Mr. Langley discovers Lucia's retreat, and Miss Derwent is sent to fetch her. He then endeavors to prove that Lucia's marriage with Marco is illegal, and tries to convince her that Marco has deserted her. All his schemes are, however, frustrated by Marco's return, and all then ends happily.

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